Philippines campaign (1941–1942)

The **Philippines campaign** (Filipino: *Kampanya sa Pilipinas*, Spanish: *Campaña en las Filipinas del Ejercito Japonés*, Japanese:

フィリピンの戦い, romanized: *Firipin no Tatakai*), also known as the **Battle of the Philippines** (Filipino: *Labanan sa Pilipinas*) or the **Fall of the Philippines**, was the invasion of the Philippines by the Empire of Japan and the defense of the islands by United States and the Philippine

Battle of the Philippines

Part of the Pacific Theater of World War II

A burial detail of American and Filipino prisoners of war uses improvised litters to carry fallen comrades at Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, 1942,

Armies during World War II.

The Japanese launched the invasion by sea from Formosa, over 200 miles (320 km) north of the Philippines. The defending forces outnumbered the Japanese by a ratio of 3:2 but were a mixed force of non-combat-experienced

following the Bataan Death March.

Date	Decemb 1941 – 1942
Location	Commo of the Philippi
Result	Japanes victory
Territorial changes	Japanes occupat the Phili
Belligerents	

regular, national guard, constabulary and newly created Commonwealth units. The Japanese used first-line troops at the outset of the campaign, and by concentrating their forces, they swiftly overran most of Luzon during the first month.

Japan	United States Philippines
Commanders and leaders	
Masaharu Homma Hideyoshi Obata Ibō Takahashi	Douglas MacArthur Jonathan Wainwright ⚐ George Parker ⚐ Manuel

The Japanese high command, believing that they had won the campaign, made a strategic decision to advance by a month their timetable of operations in Borneo and Indonesia and to withdraw their best division and the bulk of their airpower in early January 1942.[8]

Nishizō Tsukahara	L. Quezon Basilio J. Valdes
Strength	
129,435 troops[1] 90 tanks 541 aircraft	151,000 troops[2] 108 tanks[3] 277 aircraft[4]
Casualties and losses	
Japanese source:[5] **11,225**	**146,000**[

That, coupled with the defenders' decision to withdraw into a defensive holding position in the Bataan Peninsula and also the defeat of three Japanese battalions at the Battle of the Points and Battle of the Pockets, enabled the Americans and Filipinos to hold out for four more

- 4,130 killed
- 287 missing
- 6,808 wounded

US estimate:[6]

17,000–19,000

- 7,000 killed or wounded

- 25,000 killed
- 21,000 wounded
- 100,00 capture d

months. After the Japanese failure to penetrate the Bataan defensive perimeter in February the Japanese conducted a 40-day siege. The crucial large natural harbor and port facilities of Manila Bay were denied to the Japanese until May 1942. While the Dutch East Indies operations were unaffected, this heavily hindered the Japanese offensive operations in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, buying time for the U.S. Navy to make plans to engage the Japanese at Guadalcanal instead of much further east.[9]

- 10,000–12,000 dead of disease

Japan's conquest of the Philippines is often considered the worst military defeat in U.S. history.[10] About 23,000 American military personnel and about 100,000 Filipino soldiers were killed or captured.[11]

Background

Japanese activity

Objectives

The Japanese planned to occupy the Philippines as part of their plan for a "Greater East Asia War" in which their Southern Expeditionary Army Group seized sources of raw materials in Malaya and

the Netherlands East Indies while the Combined Fleet neutralized the United States Pacific Fleet. Five years earlier, in 1936, Captain Ishikawa Shingo, a hard-liner in the Imperial Japanese Navy, had toured the Philippines and other parts of the Southeast Asia, noting that these countries had raw materials Japan needed for its armed forces. [12] This helped further increase their aspiration for colonizing the Philippines.

The Southern Expeditionary Army was created on 6 November 1941, commanded by General Hisaichi Terauchi, who had previously been minister of war. It was

ordered to prepare for war in the event that negotiations with the United States did not succeed in peacefully meeting Japanese objectives. They also included the condition of America's acceptance of their position in the Pacific as a superior force, with the testament of their occupation of China, but they did not get what they wanted. [13] Under Terauchi's command were four corps-equivalent armies, comprising ten divisions and three combined arms brigades, including the Japanese Fourteenth Area Army. Operations against the Philippines and Malaya were to be conducted

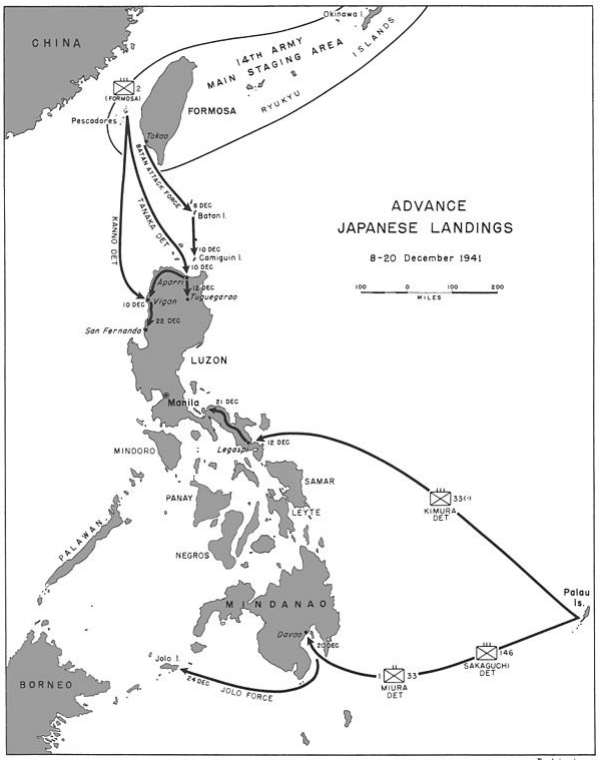
simultaneously when Imperial General Headquarters ordered.

The invasion of the Philippines had four objectives:[14][13]

- To prevent the use of the Philippines as an advance base of operations by American forces
- To acquire staging areas and supply bases to enhance operations against the Dutch East Indies and Guam
- To secure the lines of communication between occupied areas in the south and the Japanese Home Islands

- To limit the Allied intervention when they attempt to launch an offensive campaign in Australia and the Solomon Islands via dispatching all the forces stationed in the country and other neighboring nations

Invasion forces



Advance Japanese landings in the Philippines 8-20 December 1941.

Terauchi assigned the Philippines invasion to the 14th Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma.[15]:14,20 Air support of ground operations was provided by the 5th Air Group, under Lieutenant General Hideyoshi Obata,[15]:21 which was transferred to Formosa from Manchuria. The amphibious invasion was conducted by the Philippines Force under Vice Admiral Ibō Takahashi, using the Third Fleet,[15]:21 supported by the land-based aircraft of 11th Air Fleet of Vice Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara.

The 14th Army had two first-line infantry divisions, the 16th (Susumu Morioka) and

48th Divisions (Yuitsu Tsuchihashi), to invade and conquer Luzon, and the 65th Brigade as a garrison force.[15]:21 The Formosa-based 48th Division, although without combat experience, was considered one of the Japanese Army's best units, was specially trained in amphibious operations, and was given the assignment of the main landing in Lingayen Gulf. The 16th Division, assigned to land at Lamon Bay, was picked as one of the best divisions still available in Japan and staged from the Ryukyus and Palau. The 14th Army also had the 4th and 7th Tank Regiments,[15]:24 five field artillery battalions, five anti-aircraft artillery

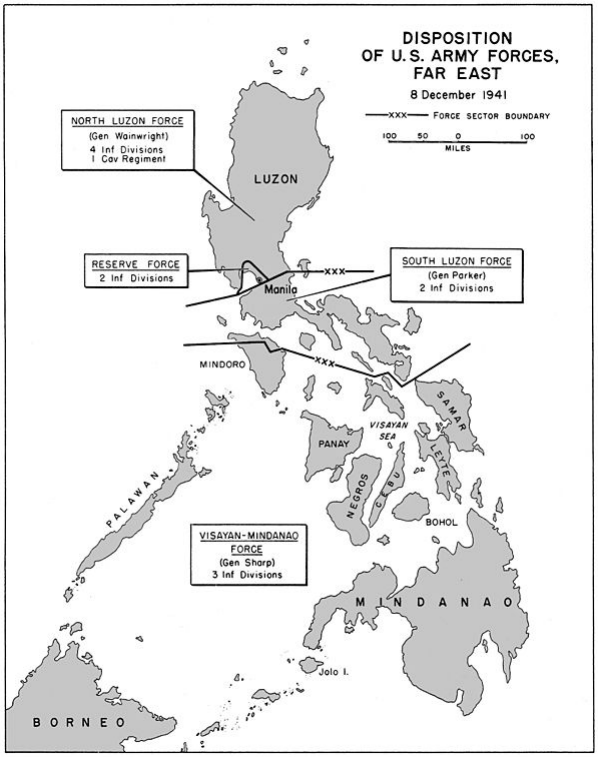
battalions, four antitank companies, and a mortar battalion. An unusually strong group of combat engineer and bridging units was included in the 14th Army's support forces.

For the invasion, the Third Fleet was augmented by two destroyer squadrons and a cruiser division of the Second Fleet, and the aircraft carrier *Ryūjō* from the 1st Air Fleet. The Philippines Force consisted of an aircraft carrier, five heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, 29 destroyers, two seaplane tenders, minesweepers and torpedo boats.[15]:22

Combined army and navy air strength allocated to support the landings was 541 aircraft. The 11th Kōkūkantai (Air Fleet) consisted of the 21st and 23rd Kōkūsentai (Air Flotillas), a combined strength of 156 G4M "Betty" and G3M "Nell" bombers, 107 A6M Zero fighters, plus seaplanes and reconnaissance planes.[15]:24 Most of these were based at Takao, and approximately a third were sent to Indochina in the last week of November to support operations in Malaya. The *Ryujo* provided an additional 16 fighters and 18 torpedo planes, and the surface ships had 68 seaplanes for search and observation, totaling 412 naval aircraft. The army's 5th

Kikōshidan (Air Group) consisted of two fighter regiments, two light bomber regiments, and a heavy bomber regiment, totaling 192 aircraft: 76 Ki-21 "Sally", Ki-48 "Lily", and Ki-30 "Ann" bombers; 36 Ki-27 "Nate" fighters, and 19 Ki-15 "Babs" and Ki-36 "Ida" observation planes.[15]:24

Defenses



Disposition of United States Army forces in the Philippines in December 1941.

United States Army Forces in the Far East

From mid-1941, following increased tension between Japan and several other powers, including the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, many countries in

Southeast Asia and the Pacific began to prepare for the possibility of war. By December 1941, the combined defense forces in the Philippines were organized into the United States Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE), which included the Philippine Army's 1st Regular Division, 2nd (Constabulary) Division, and 10 mobilized reserve divisions,[16] and the United States Army's Philippine Department. General Douglas MacArthur was recalled from retirement by the War Department and named commander of USAFFE on 26 July 1941.[17] MacArthur had retired in 1937 after two years as military advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth[18] and

accepted control of the Philippine Army, tasked by the Filipino government with reforming an army made up primarily of reservists lacking equipment, training and organization.

On 31 July 1941, the Philippine Department had 22,532 troops assigned, approximately half of them Filipino.[19] MacArthur recommended the reassignment of department commander Major General George Grunert in October 1941 and took command himself.[20] The main component of the department was the U.S. Army Philippine Division, a 10,500-man formation that consisted mostly of

Philippine Scouts (PS) combat units.[21] The Philippine Department had been reinforced between August and November 1941 by 8,500 troops of the U.S. Army Air Forces, and by three Army National Guard units, including its only armor, two battalions of M3 light tanks.[3] These units, the 200th Coast Artillery Regiment (an antiaircraft unit), 192nd Tank Battalion, and 194th Tank Battalion, drew troops from New Mexico, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, and California.[22][23][24] After reinforcement, the department's strength was 31,095, including 11,988 Philippine Scouts.[25]

MacArthur organized USAFFE into four tactical commands.[26] The *North Luzon Force*, under Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, defended the most likely sites for amphibious attacks and the central plains of Luzon. Wainwright's forces included the PA 11th, 21st and 31st Infantry Divisions, the U.S. 26th Cavalry Regiment (PS), a battalion of the 45th Infantry (PS), and the 1st Provisional Artillery Group of two batteries of 155 mm guns and one 2.95 inch (75 mm) mountain gun. The Philippine 71st Infantry Division served as a reserve and could be committed only on the authority of MacArthur.[27]

The South Luzon Force, under Brigadier General George M. Parker Jr., controlled a zone east and south of Manila. Parker had the PA 41st and 51st Infantry Divisions and the 2nd Provisional Artillery Group of two batteries of the 86th Field Artillery Regiment (PS).

The *Visayan–Mindanao Force* under Brigadier General William F. Sharp comprised the PA 61st, 81st, and 101st Infantry Divisions, reinforced after the start of the war by the newly inducted 73rd and 93rd Infantry Regiments. The 61st Division was located on Panay, the 81st on Cebu and Negros, and the 101st on Mindanao.

In January a fourth division, the 102nd, was created on Mindanao from the field artillery regiments of the 61st and 81st Divisions acting as infantry (they had no artillery pieces), and the 103rd Infantry of the 101st Division. The 2nd Infantry of the Philippine Army's 1st Regular Division and the 2nd Battalion of the U.S. 43rd Infantry (Philippine Scouts) were also made a part of the Mindanao Force.

USAFFE's *Reserve Force*, under MacArthur's direct control, was composed of the Philippine Division, the 91st Division (PA), and headquarters units from the PA and Philippine Department, positioned just

north of Manila. The 192nd and 194th Tank Battalions formed the separate Provisional Tank Group, also under MacArthur's direct command, at Clark Field/Fort Stotsenburg, where they were positioned as a mobile defense against any attempt by airborne units to seize the field.

Four U.S. Coast Artillery Corps regiments guarded the entrance to Manila Bay, including Corregidor Island. Across a narrow 3 kilometre (2 mi) strait of water from Bataan on Corregidor was Fort Mills, defended by batteries of the 59th and 60th Coast Artillery Regiments (the latter an

anti-aircraft unit), and the 91st and 92nd Coast Artillery Regiments (Philippine Scouts) of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. The 59th CA acted as a supervisory unit for the batteries of all units positioned on Forts Hughes, Drum, Frank, and Wint. The majority of the forts had been built circa 1910–1915 and, except for Fort Drum and Battery Monja on Corregidor, were unprotected against air and high-angle artillery attack except by camouflage.[28][29][30]

The USAFFE's aviation arm was the Far East Air Force (FEAF) of the U.S. Army Air Forces, commanded by Major General

Lewis H. Brereton. Previously the Philippine Department Air Force and Air Force USAFFE, the air force was the largest USAAF combat air organization outside the United States. Its primary combat power consisted of 91 serviceable P-40 Warhawk fighters and 34 B-17 Flying Fortress bombers. Tactically the FEAF was part of the Reserve Force, so that it fell under MacArthur's direct command.

As of 30 November 1941 the strength of U.S. Army troops in the Philippines, including Philippine units, was 31,095, consisting of 2,504 officers and 28,591

enlisted (16,643 Americans and 11,957 Philippine Scouts).[31]

Mobilization

MacArthur's mobilization plans called for induction of the ten reserve divisions between 1 September and 15 December 1941. The timetable was met on 1 September with the induction of one regiment per division but slowed as a lack of facilities and equipment hampered training. The second regiments of the divisions were not called up until 1 November, and the third regiments were not organized until after hostilities began.

Training was also seriously inhibited by language difficulties between the American cadres and the Filipino troops, and by the many differing dialects (estimated at 70) of the numerous ethnic groups comprising the army. By the outbreak of war, only two-thirds of the army had been mobilized, but additions to the force continued with the induction of the Constabulary and a portion of the regular army, until a force of approximately 130,000 men was reached.

The most crucial equipment shortfalls were in rifles and divisional light artillery. MacArthur requested 84,500 M1 Garand

rifles to replace the World War I M1917 Enfields equipping the PA, of which there were adequate numbers, but the War Department denied the request because of production difficulties. The divisions had only 20% of their artillery requirements, and while plans had been approved to significantly reduce this gap, the arrangements came too late to be implemented before war isolated the Philippines.[32]

By contrast, the Philippine Division was adequately manned, equipped, and trained. MacArthur received immediate approval to modernize it by reorganizing it as a mobile

"triangular" division. Increasing the authorized size of the Philippine Scouts was not politically viable (because of resentments within the less-well-paid Philippine Army), so MacArthur's plan also provided for freeing up Philippine Scouts to round out other units. The transfer of the American 34th Infantry from the 8th Infantry Division in the United States to the Philippine Division, accompanied by two field artillery battalions to create a pair of complete regimental combat teams, was actually underway when war broke out. The deployment ended with the troops still in the United States, where they were sent to defend Hawaii instead.

Other defense forces

The United States Asiatic Fleet and 16th Naval District, based at Manila, provided the naval defenses for the Philippines. Commanded by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, the surface combatants of the Asiatic Fleet were the heavy cruiser USS *Houston*, the light cruiser USS *Marblehead*, and thirteen World War I-era destroyers.[33] Its primary striking power lay in the 23 modern submarines assigned to the Asiatic Fleet. Submarine Squadron (SUBRON) Two consisted of 6 *Salmon*-class submarines, and SUBRON Five of 11 *Porpoise* and *Sargo*-class submarines. In

September 1941, naval patrol forces in the Philippines were augmented by the arrival of the six PT boats of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Three. Likewise, the China Yangtze Patrol gunboats also became part of the Philippine naval defenses: USS *Asheville*, USS *Mindanao*, USS *Luzon*, USS *Oahu*, and USS *Quail*. In December 1941, the naval forces were augmented by the schooner USS *Lanikai*.

The U.S. 4th Marine Regiment, stationed in Shanghai since the late 1920s, had anticipated a withdrawal from China during the summer of 1941. As personnel were routinely transferred back to the

United States or separated from the service, the regimental commander, Colonel Samuel L. Howard, arranged unofficially for all replacements to be placed in the 1st Special Defense Battalion, based at Cavite. When the 4th Marines arrived in the Philippines on 30 November 1941, it incorporated the Marines at Cavite and Olongapo Naval Stations into its understrength ranks.[34] An initial plan to divide the 4th into two regiments, mixing each with a battalion of Philippine Constabulary, was discarded after Howard showed reluctance, and the 4th was stationed on Corregidor to augment the defenses there, with details

detached to Bataan to protect USAFFE headquarters.

Additionally the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, a paramilitary survey force, operated in Manila with the ship USC&GSS *Research*.[35]

Attack on Clark Field

News reached the Philippines that an attack on Pearl Harbor was in progress at 02:20 local time on 8 December 1941.[36][37] FEAF interceptors had already conducted an air search for incoming aircraft reported shortly after midnight, but these had been Japanese scout planes

reporting weather conditions.[38][39] At 03:30, Brigadier General Richard Sutherland, chief of staff to MacArthur, heard about the attack from a commercial radio broadcast.[36] At 05:00 Brereton reported to USAFFE headquarters where he attempted to see MacArthur without success. He recommended to Sutherland that FEAF launch bombing missions against Formosa in accordance with Rainbow 5 war plan directives from which an attack was likely to come. Brereton was further made aware of an attack against the USS *William B. Preston* at Davao Bay.[40] Authorization was withheld, but shortly afterward, in response to a

telegram from General George C. Marshall instructing MacArthur to implement Rainbow 5, Brereton was ordered to have a strike in readiness for later approval.[39][41]

Through a series of disputed discussions and decisions, authorization for the first raid was not approved until 10:15 for an attack just before sunset, with a follow-up raid at dawn the next day. In the meantime, Japanese plans to attack Clark and Iba Fields using land-based naval bombers and Zero fighters were delayed six hours by fog at its Formosa bases, so that only a small scale Japanese Army mission attacked targets in the northern tip of

Luzon. At 08:00, Brereton received a telephone call from General Henry H. Arnold warning him not to allow his aircraft to be attacked while still on the ground. FEAF launched three squadron-sized fighter patrols and all of its serviceable bombers on Luzon between 08:00 and 08:30 as a precautionary move.[42] After MacArthur gave Brereton authorization for an air strike, the bombers were ordered to land and prepare for the afternoon raid on Formosa. All three pursuit squadrons began to run short on fuel and broke off their patrols at the same time.

The 20th Pursuit Squadron's Curtiss P-40B interceptors patrolled the area while the bombers landed at Clark Field between 10:30 and 10:45, then dispersed to their revetments for servicing.[39] The 17th Pursuit Squadron, based at Nichols Field, also landed at Clark and had its aircraft refueled while its pilots ate lunch, then put its pilots on alert shortly after 11:00.[43] All but two of the Clark Field B-17s were on the ground.[44]

At 11:27 and 11:29, the radar post at Iba Field detected two incoming raids while the closest was still 130 miles out. It alerted FEAF headquarters and the

command post at Clark Field, a warning that reached only the pursuit group commander, Major Orrin L. Grover, who apparently became confused by multiple and conflicting reports.[39][41] The 3rd Pursuit Squadron took off from Iba at 11:45 with instructions to intercept the western force, which was thought to have Manila as its target, but dust problems during its takeoff resulted in the fragmentation of its flights. Two flights of the 21st Pursuit Squadron (PS) at Nichols Field, six P-40Es, took off at 11:45, led by 1st Lt. William Dyess. They started for Clark but were diverted to Manila Bay as a second line of defense if the 3rd PS failed

to intercept its force. The 21st's third flight, taking off five minutes later, headed toward Clark, although engine problems with its new P-40Es reduced its numbers by two. The 17th Pursuit Squadron took off at 12:15 from Clark, ordered to patrol Bataan and Manila Bay, while the 34th PS at Del Carmen never received its orders to protect Clark Field and did not launch.[45] The 20th PS, dispersed at Clark, was ready to take off but did not receive orders from group headquarters. Instead a line chief saw the incoming formation of Japanese bombers and the section commander, 1st Lt. Joseph H. Moore,[46] ordered the scramble himself.

Even though tracked by radar and with three U.S. pursuit squadrons in the air, when Japanese bombers of the 11th Kōkūkantai attacked Clark Field at 12:40,[47] they achieved tactical surprise. Two squadrons of B-17s were dispersed on the ground. Most of the P-40s of the 20th PS were preparing to taxi and were struck by the first wave of 27 Japanese "Nell" bombers; only four of the 20th PS P-40Bs managed to take off as the bombs were falling.

A second bomber attack (26 "Betty" bombers) followed closely, then escorting Zero fighters strafed the field for 30

minutes, destroying 12 of the 17 American heavy bombers present and seriously damaging three others. Two damaged B-17s were made flyable and taken to Mindanao, where one of them was destroyed in a ground collision.[41] A near-simultaneous attack on the auxiliary field at Iba to the northwest by 54 "Betty" bombers was also successful: all but four of the 3rd Pursuit Squadron's P-40s, short on fuel and caught in their landing pattern, were destroyed in combat or by lack of fuel.[48] Twelve P-40s from the 20th (four), 21st (two), and 3rd (six) Squadrons attacked the strafers but with little success, losing at least four of their own.

The FEAF lost half its planes in the 45-minute attack and was all but destroyed over the next few days, including a number of the surviving B-17s lost to takeoff crashes of other planes.[39] The 24th Pursuit Group flew its last interception on 10 December, losing 11 of the 40 or so P-40s it sent up, and the surviving P-35s of the 34th PS were destroyed on the ground at Del Carmen.[49] That night FEAF combat strength had been reduced to 12 operable B-17s, 22 P-40s, and 8 P-35s.[50] Fighter strength fluctuated daily until 24 December, when USAFFE ordered all its forces into Bataan. Until then P-40s and P-35s were cobbled together from spare

parts taken from wrecked airplanes, and still crated P-40Es were assembled at the Philippine Air Depot. Clark Field was abandoned as a bomber field on 11 December after being used as a staging base for a handful of B-17 missions.[51] Between 17 and 20 December, the 14 surviving B-17s were withdrawn to Australia. Every other aircraft of the FEAF was destroyed or captured.[52]

No formal investigation took place regarding this failure as it occurred in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor. After the war, Brereton and Sutherland in effect blamed each other for FEAF being surprised on the

ground, and MacArthur released a statement that he had no knowledge of any recommendation to attack Formosa with B-17s.[39] Walter D. Edmunds summarizes the disaster: "in the Philippines the personnel of our armed forces almost without exception failed to assess accurately the weight, speed, and efficiency of the Japanese Air Force." He quotes Major General Emmett O'Donnell Jr., then a major in charge of the B-17s sent to Mindanao, as concluding that the first day was a "disorganized business" and that no one was "really at fault" because no one was "geared for war."[53]

Invasion

Initial landings, 8 December 1941

A map of Luzon Island showing Japanese landings and advances from 8 December 1941 to 8 January 1942.

The Japanese 14th Army began its invasion with a landing on Batan Island

(not to be confused with Bataan Peninsula), 120 miles (190 km) off the north coast of Luzon, on 8 December 1941 by selected naval infantry units. Landings on Camiguin Island and at Vigan, Aparri, and Gonzaga in northern Luzon followed two days later.

Two B-17s attacked the Japanese ships offloading at Gonzaga. Other B-17s with fighter escort attacked the landings at Vigan. In this last coordinated action of the Far East Air Force, U.S. planes damaged two Japanese transports (*Oigawa Maru* and *Takao Maru*), the cruiser

Naka, and the destroyer *Murasame*, and sank minesweeper *W-10*.[54]

Early on the morning of 12 December the Japanese landed 2,500 men of the 16th Division at Legazpi on southern Luzon, 150 miles (240 km) from the nearest American and Philippine forces. The attack on Mindanao followed on 19 December using elements of the 16th Army temporarily attached to the invasion force to permit the 14th Army to use all its troops on Luzon.

Meanwhile, Hart withdrew most of his U.S. Asiatic Fleet from Philippine waters

following Japanese air strikes that inflicted heavy damage on U.S. naval facilities at Cavite on 10 December. Only submarines were left to contest Japanese naval superiority, and the commanders of these, conditioned by prewar doctrine that held the fleet submarine to be a scouting vessel more vulnerable to air and anti-submarine attack than it actually was, proved unequal to the task. Because of this poor doctrine for submarine warfare and the infamous failures of the Mark 14 torpedo that plagued the U.S. submarine fleet for the first two years of the Pacific War, not a single Japanese warship was

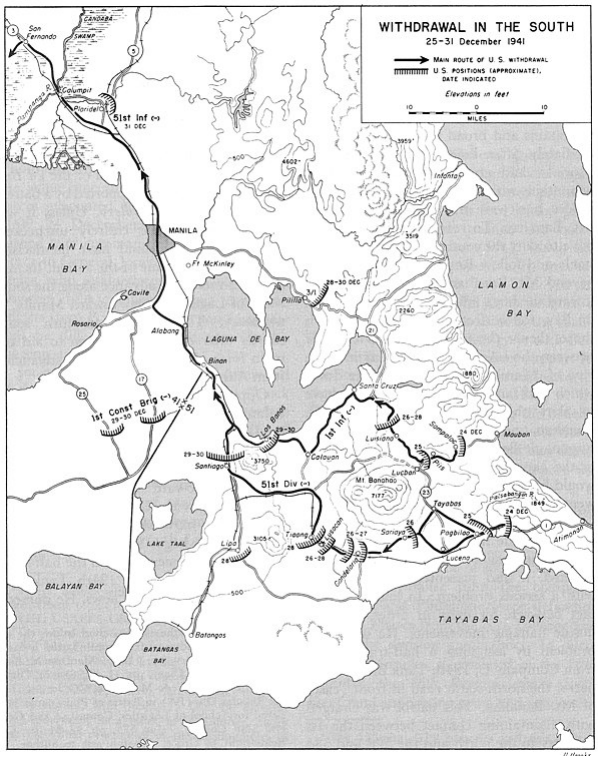
sunk by the Asiatic Fleet during the Philippines campaign.[55]

James Leutze writes:

"He had 27 subs submerged in Manila Bay,...[56] it was Washington, not the Asiatic Fleet Commander that directed the fleet to withdraw from Manila.[57]... Hart was directed by Washington to send US Navy surface forces and submarines southeast toward Australia.[58]... Douglas MacArthur and Henry Stimson (United States Secretary of War) feuding with Admiral Hart over lack of US Navy submarine action. MacArthur asked

Admiral Hart: "What in the world is the matter with your submarines?".[59].. MacArthur complained that Hart's inactivity allowed Japan's navy freedom of action.[60]... According to Stimson, MacArthur felt that Hart's ships and submarines were ineffectual, but because Admiral Hart had lost his courage. Admiral Hart's reaction to MacArthur's brickbats: "He (MacArthur) is inclined to cut my throat and perhaps the Navy in general."[61]"

Main attack, 22 December 1941



Withdrawal in the south, 25-31 December 1941.

The main attack began early on the morning of 22 December as 43,110 men of the 48th Division and one regiment of the 16th Division, supported by artillery and approximately 90 tanks, landed at three points along the east coast of Lingayen Gulf. A few B-17s flying from Australia

attacked the invasion fleet, and U.S. submarines harassed it from the adjacent waters but to little effect.

General Wainwright's poorly trained and equipped 11th and 71st Divisions could neither repel the landings nor pin the enemy on the beaches. The remaining Japanese units of the divisions landed farther south along the gulf. The 26th Cavalry (PS) of the well-trained and better-equipped Philippine Scouts, advancing to meet them, put up a strong fight at Rosario but was forced to withdraw after taking heavy casualties with no hope of sufficient reinforcements. By nightfall on 23

December the Japanese had moved ten miles (16 km) into the interior.

The next day, 7,000 men of the 16th Division hit the beaches at three locations along the shore of Lamon Bay in southern Luzon, where they found General Parker's forces dispersed and without artillery protecting the eastern coast, unable to offer serious resistance. They consolidated their positions and began the drive north toward Manila where they would link up with the forces advancing south toward the capital.

Withdrawal into Bataan, 24 December 1941 to 6 January 1942

The U.S. Philippine Division moved into the field in reaction to reports of airborne drops near Clark Field, and when this proved false they were deployed to cover the withdrawal of troops into Bataan and to resist Japanese advances in the Subic Bay area.

On 24 December MacArthur invoked the prewar plan Orange 3, which called for use of five delaying positions in central Luzon while forces withdrew into Bataan. This was carried out in part by the 26th Cavalry

Regiment.[62] He relieved Parker of his command of South Luzon Force and had him begin preparing defensive positions on Bataan, using units as they arrived; both the military headquarters and the Philippine's government were moved there. Nine days of feverish movement of supplies into Bataan, primarily by barge from Manila, began in an attempt to feed an anticipated force of 43,000 troops for six months. (Ultimately 80,000 troops and 26,000 refugees flooded Bataan.) Nevertheless, substantial forces remained in other areas for several months.

On 26 December Manila was declared an open city by MacArthur.[63] However, the U.S. military was still using the city for logistical purposes while the city was declared open,[64] and the Japanese army ignored the declaration and bombed the city.[65]

Generals Wainwright (left) and MacArthur

Units of both defense forces were maneuvered to hold open the escape routes into Bataan, in particular San

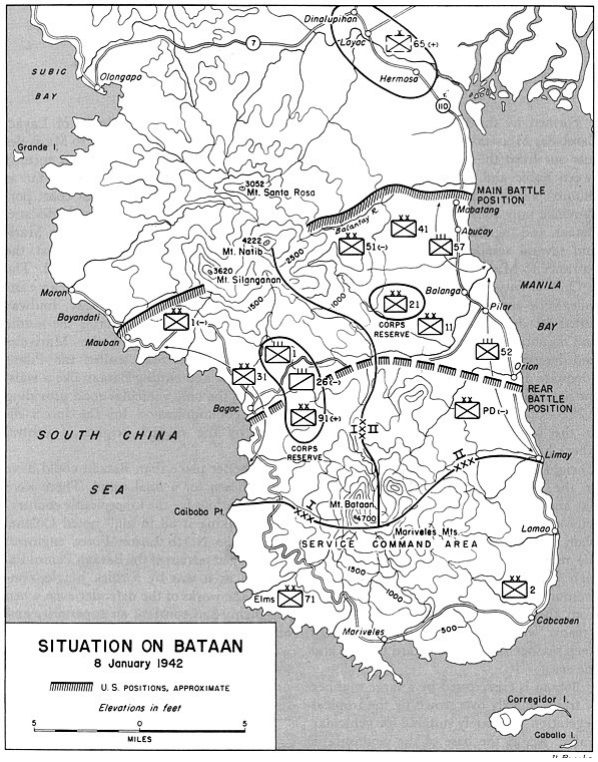
Fernando, the steel bridges at Calumpit over the deep Pampanga River at the north end of Manila Bay, and Plaridel north of Manila. The South Luzon Force, despite its inexperience and equivocating orders to withdraw and hold, successfully executed "leapfrogging" retrograde techniques and crossed the bridges by 1 January. Japanese air commanders rejected appeals by the 48th Division to bomb the bridges to trap the retreating forces,[66] which were subsequently demolished by Philippine Scout engineers on 1 January.

The Japanese realized MacArthur's plan on 30 December and ordered the 48th

Division to press forward and seal off Bataan. In a series of actions between 2 and 4 January, the 11th and 21st Divisions of the Philippine Army, the 26th Cavalry (PS) and the American M3 Stuart tanks of the Provisional Tank Group held open the road from San Fernando to Dinalupihan at the neck of the peninsula for the retreating forces of the South Luzon Force, then made good their own escape. Despite 50% losses in the 194th Tank Battalion during the retreat, the Stuarts and a supporting battery of 75mm SPM halftracks repeatedly stopped Japanese thrusts and were the final units to enter Bataan.

On 30 December the American 31st Infantry moved to the vicinity of Dalton Pass to cover the flanks of troops withdrawing from central and southern Luzon, while other units of the Philippine Division organized positions at Bataan. The 31st Infantry then moved to a defensive position on the west side of the Olongapo-Manila road, near Layac Junction—at the neck of Bataan Peninsula—on 5 January. The junction was given up on 6 January, but the withdrawal to Bataan was successful.

Battle of Bataan



Situation on Bataan, 8 January 1942.

From 7 to 14 January the Japanese concentrated on reconnaissance and preparations for an attack on the main battle line from Abucay to Mount Natib to Mauban. At the same time, in a critical mistake, they relieved the 48th Division, responsible for much of the success of

Japanese operations, with the much less-capable 65th Brigade, intended as a garrison force. The Japanese 5th Air group was withdrawn from operations on 5 January in preparation for movement with the 48th Division to the Netherlands East Indies.[67] U.S. and Filipino forces repelled night attacks near Abucay, and elements of the U.S. Philippine Division counterattacked on 16 January. This failed, and the division withdrew to the reserve battle line from Casa Pilar to Bagac in the center of the peninsula on 26 January.

The 14th Army renewed its attacks on 23 January with an attempted amphibious landing behind the lines by a battalion of the 16th Division, then with general attacks beginning 27 January along the battle line. The amphibious landing was disrupted by a PT boat and contained in brutally dense jungle by ad hoc units made up of U.S. Army Air Corps troops, naval personnel, and Philippine Constabulary. The pocket was then slowly forced back to the cliffs, with high casualties on both sides. Landings to reinforce the surviving pocket on 26 January and 2 February were severely disrupted by air attacks from the

few remaining FEAF P-40s, then trapped and eventually annihilated on 13 February.

A penetration in the I Corps line was stopped and broken up into several pockets. On 8 February Homma ordered the suspension of offensive operations in order to reorganize his forces. This could not be carried out immediately, because the 16th Division remained engaged trying to extricate a pocketed battalion of its 20th Infantry. With further losses, the remnants of the battalion, 378 officers and men, were extricated on 15 February. On 22 February the 14th Army line withdrew a few miles to the north, and USAFFE forces

re-occupied the abandoned positions. The result of the Battle of the Points and Battle of the Pockets was total destruction of all three battalions of the Japanese 20th Infantry and a clear USAFFE victory.

California newspapers, April 9, 1942

For several weeks, the Japanese, deterred by heavy losses and reduced to a single brigade, conducted siege operations while waiting refitting and reinforcement. Both armies engaged in patrols and limited local attacks. Because of the worsening

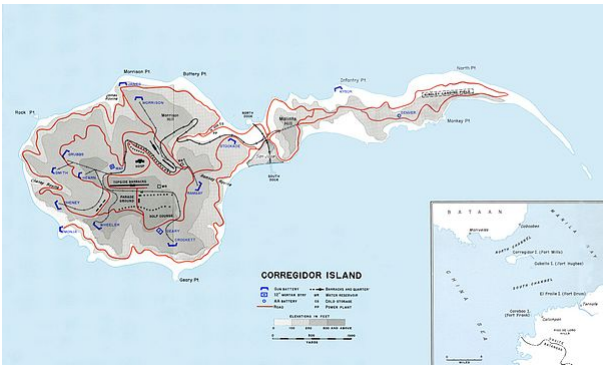
Allied position in the Asia-Pacific region, U.S. President Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to proceed to Australia to become Supreme Allied Commander Southwest Pacific Area. On the way, at a rural railway station on 20 March, MacArthur first made the declaration that was to become his much-publicized theme for the following years: "I came through and I shall return".[68] Wainwright officially assumed control of what became United States Forces in the Philippines (USFIP) on 23 March. During this period, elements of the U.S. Philippine Division were shifted to assist in the defense of other sectors.

Beginning 28 March a new wave of Japanese air and artillery attacks hit Allied forces who were severely weakened by malnutrition, sickness and prolonged fighting. On 3 April 3 the Japanese began to break through along Mount Samat, estimating that the offensive would require a month to end the campaign. The U.S. Philippine Division, no longer operating as a coordinated unit and exhausted by five days of nearly continuous combat, was unable to counterattack effectively against heavy Japanese assaults. On 8 April the U.S. 57th Infantry Regiment (PS) and the 31st Division (PA) were overrun near the Alangan River. The U.S. 45th Infantry

Regiment (PS), under orders to reach Mariveles and evacuate to Corregidor, finally surrendered on 10 April. Only 300 men of the U.S. 31st Infantry successfully reached Corregidor.

Battle of Corregidor

Japanese bombers over Corregidor.



Map of Corregidor island in 1941.

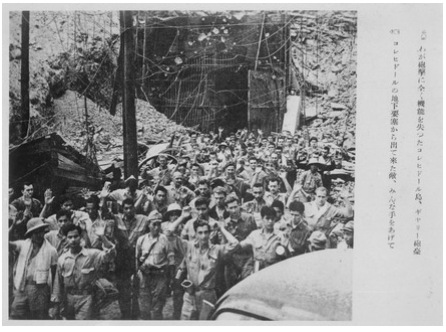
Corregidor (which included Fort Mills) was a U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps position

defending the entrance to Manila Bay, part of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. It was armed by older seacoast disappearing gun batteries of the 59th and 91st Coast Artillery Regiments (the latter a Philippine Scouts unit), an offshore mine field of approximately 35 groups of controlled mines,[69] and an anti-aircraft unit, the 60th CA (AA). The latter was posted on the higher elevations of Corregidor. The older stationary batteries with fixed mortars and immense cannon, for defense from attack by sea, were easily put out of commission by Japanese bombers. The American soldiers and Filipino Scouts defended the small

fortress until they had little left to wage a defense. Early in 1942, the Japanese air command installed oxygen in its bombers to fly higher than the range of the Corregidor anti-aircraft batteries, and after that time, heavier bombardment began.

In December 1941, Philippines President Manuel L. Quezon, General MacArthur, other high-ranking military officers and diplomats and families escaped the bombardment of Manila and were housed in Corregidor's Malinta Tunnel. Prior to their arrival, Malinta's laterals had served as high command headquarters, hospital and storage of food and arms. In March

1942, several U.S. Navy submarines arrived on the north side of Corregidor. The Navy brought in mail, orders, and weaponry. They took away with them the high American and Filipino government officers, gold and silver, and other important records. Those who were unable to escape by submarine became prisoners of war or were placed in civilian concentration camps in Manila and other locations.



U.S. and Filipino soldiers and sailors surrendering to Japanese forces at Corregidor.

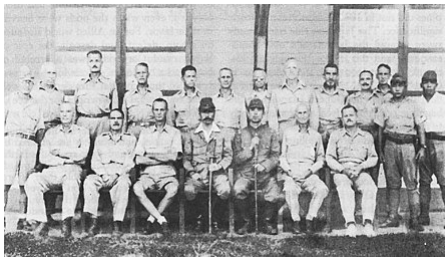
Corregidor was defended by 11,000 personnel, comprising the units mentioned above that were stationed on Corregidor, the U.S. 4th Marine Regiment, and U.S. Navy personnel deployed as infantry. Some were able to get to Corregidor from the Bataan Peninsula when the Japanese overwhelmed the units there. The Japanese began their final assault on Corregidor with an artillery barrage on 1 May. On the night of 5/6 May two battalions of the Japanese 61st Infantry Regiment landed at the northeast end of the island. Despite strong resistance, the Japanese established a beachhead that was reinforced by tanks and artillery. The

defenders were quickly pushed back toward the stronghold of Malinta Hill.

Late on 6 May Wainwright asked Homma for terms of surrender. Homma insisted that surrender include all Allied forces in the Philippines. Believing that the lives of all those on Corregidor would be endangered, Wainwright accepted. On 8 May he sent a message to Sharp ordering him to surrender the Visayan-Mindanao Force. Sharp complied, but many individuals carried on the fight as guerrillas. Few unit commanders were so hard pressed as to be forced to surrender, and none had any desire to surrender.

Sharp's decision to surrender involved many factors. Major Larry S. Schmidt, in a 1982 master's degree thesis, said Sharp's decision was based on two reasons: that the Japanese were capable of executing the 10,000 survivors of Corregidor, and that Sharp now knew his forces would not be reinforced by the United States, as had been previously thought.[70]

List of U.S. generals who became prisoners-of-war



U.S. generals in a group photo with Japanese captors

Eighteen United States Army generals surrendered to Japanese forces by May 1942:[71]

- Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, commanding general, United States Forces in the Philippines (USFIP)
- Major General Albert M. Jones, commanding general, Philippine I Corps
- Major General Edward P. King, commanding general, Northern Luzon
- Major General George F. Moore, commanding general, Harbor Defenses

of Manila and Subic Bays/Philippine Coast Artillery

- Major General George M. Parker, commanding general, Southern Luzon/Philippine II Corps
- Major General William F. Sharp, commanding general, Visayan-Mindanao Force Philippines
- Brigadier General Lewis C. Beebe, chief of staff to Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright
- Brigadier General Clifford Bluemel, commanding general, 31st Division (Philippines)

- Brigadier General William E. Brougher, commanding general, 11th Division (Philippines)
- Brigadier General Bradford G. Chynoweth, commanding general, 61st Division (Philippines)
- Brigadier General Charles C. Drake, commanding general, Quartermaster Corps in the Philippines
- Brigadier General Arnold J. Funk, chief of staff to Major General Edward P. King
- Brigadier General Maxon S. Lough, commanding general, Philippine Division
- Brigadier General Allan C. McBride, deputy chief of staff to General Douglas

MacArthur and commanding general of the Service Command Area † (died 9 May 1944 in a prisoner-of-war camp)

- Brigadier General Clinton A. Pierce, commanding general, 26th Cavalry Regiment (Philippine Scouts)
- Brigadier General Carl H. Seals, adjutant general, United States Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE)[72]
- Brigadier General Joseph P. Vachon, commanding general, 101st Division (Philippines)
- Brigadier General James R.N. Weaver, commanding general, 1st Provisional Tank Group

Two Americans serving as Philippine Army generals also surrendered to Japanese forces:

- Brigadier General Guy O. Fort, commanding general, 81st Division (Philippines) † (executed 11 November 1942 in a prisoner-of-war camp)
- Brigadier General Luther R. Stevens, commanding general, 91st Division (Philippines)

The other Philippine Army generals captured by Japanese forces were native Filipinos Major General Guillermo B. Francisco and Brigadier Generals Mateo M. Capinpin, Vicente P. Lim and Fidel V.

Segundo. Ten U.S. Army generals and General Stevens surrendered at Bataan in April 1942.[73] Generals Wainwright, Moore, Beebe and Drake surrendered at Corregidor in May 1942. Generals Sharp, Chynoweth, Seals, Vachon and Fort were captured in the southern Philippines.

Aftermath

Japanese troops conquered Bataan, Philippines in 1942

Group of American prisoners, May 1942

General Homma's victory in the Philippines was not received at the Imperial General Headquarters, and specifically by Premier Hideki Tojo, as warmly as he hoped for. They scoffed at Homma's supposed inefficiency and lack of drive to defeat the Americans according to their planned timetable. Homma then was recalled to Tokyo to serve as a reserve officer.[74]

The defeat was the beginning of three and a half years of harsh treatment for the

Allied survivors, including atrocities like the Bataan Death March and the misery of Japanese prison camps, and the "hell ships" on which American and Allied men were sent to Japan to be used as slave labor in mines and factories. Thousands were crowded into the holds of Japanese ships without water, food, or sufficient ventilation.[75] The Japanese did not mark "POW" on the decks of these vessels,[75][76] and some were attacked and sunk by Allied aircraft and submarines.[77] For example, on 7 September 1944 SS *Shinyō Maru* was sunk by USS *Paddle* with losses of 668 POWs; only 82 POWs survived.[78]

Although the campaign was a victory to the Japanese, it took longer than anticipated to defeat the Filipinos and Americans. This required forces that would have been used to attack Borneo and Java to be diverted to the battle in the Philippines[79] and also slowed the advance on New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.[80]

During the occupation of the Philippines, American and Filipino guerrillas fought against the occupying forces.[81] The Allied and Philippine Commonwealth forces began the campaign to recapture the Philippines in 1944, with landings on the

island of Leyte. On 29 January 1945 US and Philippine forces liberated POWs in the Raid at Cabanatuan.

Importance

THE WEATHER

The Tribune

5 Centavos
4 Pages

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942

YEAR XVII

BATAAN COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Japanese Forces Take Cebu

15 Generals Among War Prisoners

Japanese Flag Planted In Cebu City

Gen. Homma Thanks Officers And Men Under Him for Heroism

Surrender Of Bataan Praised

Manila newspaper announcing the fall of Bataan

The defense of the Philippines was the longest resistance to the Japanese Imperial Army in the initial stages of World War II. After the Battle of Abucay the

Japanese started to withdraw from Bataan and resumed their attack in April, allowing MacArthur 40 days to prepare Australia as an operational base; the initial resistance in the Philippines allowed Australia crucial time to organize for its defense.[82] Philippine-American resistance against the Japanese up to the fall of Bataan on 9 April 1942 lasted 105 days (3 months and 2 days).[83]

USAFFE order of battle, December 3, 1941; casualty reports

United States Army Forces Far East

- Philippine Constabulary
    - 1st PC Regiment
    - 2nd PC Regiment
    - 3rd PC Regiment
    - 4th PC Regiment
- HQ Philippine Dept
- Headquarters- Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays

- **Philippine Division** {PS-Philippine Scouts} {As of July 31, 1941 Division numbered 10,743}
    - Post Service Command {PS}. ABMC lists 175 dead
    - 1st Philippine Coast Artillery. ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 12th Medical Battalion {PS}. ABMC lists 121 dead
    - 12th Medical Regiment {PS}. ABMC lists 13 dead
    - 12th Military Police Company {PS}. ABMC lists 40 dead
    - 12th Ordnance Company {PS}. ABMC lists 45 dead

- 12th Quartermaster Battalion HQ {PS}. ABMC lists 3 dead
- 12th Quartermaster Battalion {PS}. ABMC lists 70 dead
- 12th Quartermaster Regiment (United States) (PS). ABMC lists 90 dead
- 12th Signal Company {PS}. ABMC lists 77 dead
- 14th Engineer Regiment {PS}. ABMC lists 324 dead
- 14th Engineer Battalion {PS}. ABMC lists 4 dead
- 17th Ordnance Company {US Army}. ABMC lists 45 dead

- 23rd Field Artillery (PS) {Btry A}. ABMC lists 159 dead+ 1 dead {1st Battalion}
- 24th Field Artillery {PS}. ABMC lists 309 dead
- 26th Cavalry Regiment (PS). ABMC lists 301 dead
- 31st Infantry {US Army}. ABMC lists 936 dead
- 43rd Infantry(PS). ABMC lists 31 dead
- 45th Infantry(PS). ABMC lists 1,039 dead
- 47th Motor Transport Company (PS). ABMC lists 1 dead

- 57th Infantry(PS). ABMC lists 983 dead
- 59th Coast Artillery {US Army}. {Corregidor} ABMC lists 329 dead+1 {Col Paul Bunker}
- 60th Coast Artillery (United States). {Corregidor} ABMC lists 390 dead
- 71st Medical Battalion (PS). ABMC lists 0 dead
- 74th Quartermaster Bakery Co (PS). ABMC lists 17 dead
- 75th Ordnance Depot Company {US Army}. ABMC lists 3 dead
- 75th Ordnance Company {US Army}. ABMC lists 35 dead

- 86th Field Artillery (PS). ABMC lists 169 total (8 Dead for Regiment + 161 dead for Battalion)
- 88th Field Artillery {PS}. ABMC lists 186 dead
- 91st Coast Artillery {PS}. ABMC lists 202 dead
- 92nd Coast Artillery {PS}. {Corregidor} ABMC lists 200 dead
- 200th Coast Artillery {US Army}- ABMC lists 373 dead
- 202nd Philippine Engineer Battalion {US Army}. ABMC lists 9 dead
- 252nd Signal Construction Company {PS}. ABMC lists 44 dead

    - 515th Coast Artillery Regiment.{US Army} ABMC lists 207 dead
    - 808th MP Company {US Army} – ABMC lists 90 dead
- **Provisional Tank Group**: under the command of BG James Weaver.[84][85][86]
    - 17th Ordnance Battalion (one Company) ABMC lists 45 dead
    - 192nd Tank Battalion – ABMC lists 189 dead[87]+ HQ Co 192nd Tank Battalion -ABMC lists 2 dead. {Note- 192nd Tank Battalion article reports 328 did not survive the war}
    - 194th Tank Battalion – (less Company B). ABMC lists 183 dead

- **Far East Air Force** commanded by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton; also commanded by Brig General Harold Huston George {Killed in flying accident Australia April 30, 1942}
- 5th Air Base Group
- V Bomber Command
    - **19th Bomb Group (Heavy)** (Headquarters, Clark Field) ABMC lists 3 dead; HQ Squadron 19th BG ABMC list 103 dead;
        - 14th Bomb Squadron (Del Monte Field, December 5, 8 B-17) ABMC lists 13 dead

        - 28th Bomb Squadron (Clark Field, 8 B-17) ABMC lists 93 dead
        - 30th Bomb Squadron (Clark Field, 9 B-17) ABMC lists 110 dead
        - 93rd Bomb Squadron (Del Monte Field, December 5, 8 B-17) ABMC lists 116 dead
        - 440th Ordnance Squadron ABMC Lists 68 dead
    - **27th Bomb Group (Light)**

      Headquarters ABMC lists 3 dead
        - 2nd Observation Squadron (Nichols Field, 21 various

aircraft) ABMC lists 71 dead

- 16th Bomb Squadron (Fort William McKinley) ABMC lists 72 Dead
- 17th Bomb Squadron (San Fernando Field) ABMC Lists 62 dead
- 91st Bomb Squadron(San Marceleno Field-B-18) ABMC lists 76 dead
- 48th Material Squadron ABMC lists 53 dead+ 19 also listed dead when the 48th Squadron was part of V Air Base Group

        - 454th Ordnance Squadron ABMC lists 71 dead

Note: ground echelon of the 27th Bomb Group at Bataan fought as 2nd Battalion (27th Bombardment Group) Provisional Infantry Regiment (Air Corp).

- **V Interceptor Command**
    - **19th Air Base Group** ABMC list 1 died
    - **20th Air Base Group** ABMC list 1 dead
        - Tow Target Detachment
        - 5th Communications Detachment. ABMC lists 0

dead

- 5th Weather Detachment ABMC lists 0 Dead
- Chemical Warfare Det,
    - 4th Chemical Company (Aviation). ABMC lists 33 dead
    - 5th Chemical Detachment (Company-Aviation) ABMC lists 2 dead
- 19th Air Base Squadron. ABMC lists 79 dead
- 27th Material Squadron. ABMC lists 75 dead

        - 28th Material Squadron. ABMC lists 92 dead
        - 47th Material Squadron.
        - 803d Engineering Detachment (Battalion-Aviation). ABMC lists 232 dead
        - 809th Engineering Detachment
        - 409th Signal/Communications Detachment (Company-Aviation) ABMC lists 29 dead
        - 429th Maintenance Detachment
    - **24th Pursuit Group** (Headquarters, Clark Field). Colonel Orrin l. Grover. HQ Squadron ABMC lists 112 dead

        - 3rd Pursuit Squadron (Iba Field, 18 P-40E) ABMC lists 0 dead
        - 17th Pursuit Squadron (Nichols Field, 18 P-40E) ABMC Lists 0 dead
        - 20th Pursuit Squadron (Clark Field, 18 P-40B) ABMC Lists 96 dead
    - **35th Pursuit Group** (headquarters en route to Philippines) ABMC lists 5 dead
        - 21st Pursuit Squadron (attached 24th PG, Nichols Field, 18 P-40E received

December 7) ABMC lists 89 dead

    - 34th Pursuit Squadron (attached 24th PG, Del Carmen Field, 18 P-35A received December 7) ABMC lists 0 dead

- Philippine Aircraft Warning Detachment
- 6th Pursuit Squadron, Philippine Army Air Corps (Batangas Field, 12 P-26) ABMC lists 1 dead

Philippine Army

- HQ Philippine Army:
- 11th Division

    - HQ 11th Division: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - HQ Com 11th Division: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 11th Field Artillery Regt: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 11th Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
    - 12th Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 2 dead
    - 13th Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 1 dead
- 21st Division
    - 21st Engr Battalion: ABMC lists 2 dead

    - 21st Field Artillery Regiment: ABMC lists 3 dead
    - 21st Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 3 dead
    - 22nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 3 dead
- 31st Division
    - 31st Engr Battalion: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 31st Field Artillery Regt: ABMC lists 2 dead
    - 31st Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 6 dead
    - 32nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 3 dead

- 41st Division: Commanding general Vicente Lim {ABMC listed dead}
    - 41st Engr Battalion: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 41st Infantry Regiment: ABMC Lists 6 dead
    - 42nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
- 51st Division
    - 51st Field Artillery Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
    - 51st Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
    - 52nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead

    - 53rd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
- 61st Division
    - HQ 61st Division: ABMC Lists 1 dead
    - 61st Field Artillery Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
    - 61st Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 62nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 4 dead
    - 63rd Infantry Regiment: ABMC Lists 1 dead
- 71st Division

    - 71st Field Artillery Regt: ABMC Lists 1 dead
    - 71st Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 2 dead
    - 72nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 6 dead
    - 73rd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 3 dead
    - 75th Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 71st Quartermaster Co: ABMC lists 1 dead
- 81st Division-Brig Gen Guy O. Fort {KIA}
    - 81st Division: ABMC lists 5 dead

    - 81st Engr Batt.: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 81st Field Artillery Regt: ABMC lists 2 dead
    - 82nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 2 dead
    - 83rd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 1 dead
- 91st Division
    - HQ 91st Division: ABMC lists 1 dead
    - 91st Field Artillery Regiment: ABMC lists 5 dead
    - 91st Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 2 dead

    - 92nd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 5 dead
    - 93rd Infantry Regiment: ABMC lists 1 dead
- 101st Division
    - ABMC lists 1 with Division;
    - 101st Engr Battalion; ABMC Lists 1 dead;
    - 101st Field Artillery Regt; ABMC lists 1 dead;
    - 101st Inf Regt; ABMC lists 7 dead;
    - 102nd Inf Regt; ABMC lists 0 dead;
    - 103rd Inf Regt; ABMC lists 3 dead

Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays: For Strength in November 1941 see [2] (http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-P-PI/USA-P-PI-3.html) Note: Harbor defenses included units listed above:

- HQ and HQ Battery;
    - 59th Coast Artillery; See above for casualty listings
    - 60th Coast Artillery; See above for casualty listings
    - 91st Coast Artillery {PS}; See above for casualty listings
    - 92nd Coast Artillery {PS}; See above for casualty listings

- USAMP *Harrison*[69]
- Station Hospital
- Chemical Warfare Det.

United States Navy

Admiral Thomas C. Hart–United States Asiatic Fleet and 16th Naval District,

- 1 heavy cruiser-USS *Houston* (CA-30)-for fate-see below
- 2 light cruisers:
    - USS *Boise* (CL-47)
    - USS *Marblehead* (CL-12)
- 13 destroyers:

- Destroyer Squadron 29-Captain Herbert V. Wiley
  - USS *Black Hawk* (AD-9)
  - USS *Paul Jones* (DD-230)
- Destroyer Division 50-Commander P.H. Talbot
  - USS *John D. Ford* (DD-228)
  - USS *Peary* (DD-226)
  - USS *Pillsbury* (DD-227)
  - USS *Pope* (DD-225)
- Destroyer Division 57-Commander E.M. Crouch
  - USS *Alden* (DD-211)
  - USS *Edsall* (DD-219)

        - USS *John D. Edwards* (DD-216)
        - USS *Whipple* (DD-217)
    - Destroyer Division 58-Commander Thomas H. Binford
        - USS *Barker* (DD-213)
        - USS *Bulmer* (DD-222)
        - USS *Parrott* (DD-218)
        - USS *Stewart* (DD-224)
- USS *Whippoorwill* (AM-35)
- US Submarines at Manila/Mariveles Naval Section Base;Cavite, Philippines; consisted of
    - Submarine Squadron 2 consisted of 12 *Salmon*-class submarines and

- Submarine Squadron 5 of 11 *Porpoise* and *Sargo*-class submarines.
- Submarine Squadron 21 of 4 *Porpoise* and *Sargo*-class submarines + submarine tender USS *Holland* (AS-3)
  - USS *Perch* (SS-176)
  - USS *Permit* (SS-178)
  - USS *Pickerel* (SS-177)
  - USS *Pike* (SS-173)
  - USS *Porpoise* (SS-172)
  - USS *S-36* (SS-141)
  - USS *S-37* (SS-142)

- USS *S-38* (SS-143)
- USS *S-39* (SS-144)
- USS *S-40* (SS-145)
- USS *S-41* (SS-146)
- USS *Salmon* (SS-182)
- USS *Sargo* (SS-188)
- USS *Saury* (SS-189)
- USS *Sculpin* (SS-191)
- USS *Seadragon* (SS-194)
- USS *Seal* (SS-183)
- USS *Sealion* (SS-195)
- USS *Searaven* (SS-196)
- USS *Seawolf* (SS-197)

        - USS *Shark* (SS-174)
        - USS *Snapper* (SS-185)
        - USS *Spearfish* (SS-190)
        - USS *Stingray* (SS-186)
        - USS *Sturgeon* (SS-187)
        - USS *Swordfish* (SS-193)
        - USS *Tarpon* (SS-175)
- PT Boat Squadron 3-for fate see below
- China Yangtze Patrol: Rear Admiral William A. Glassford – for fate see below-5 out of six ships lost:
    - USS *Tulsa* (PG-22)
- Patrol Wing 10: Capt. Frank D. Wagner – Cavite Naval Base, Luzon, Philippines.

    - VP-101
    - VP-102
    - USS *Childs* (DD-241)
    - USS *William B. Preston* (DD-344)
    - USS *Heron* (AM-10)
- In December 1941, naval forces were augmented by the following:
    - schooner USS *Lanikai*.
    - Station Cast US Navy Code breaking on the Japanese military; evacuated to Australia 1942
- Navy losses:
    - Cruiser USS *Houston* (CA-30) (lost March 1, 1942, 368 survived of

1,061 crew),

- PT Boat Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Three 6 PT boats (*PT-31*, *PT-32*, *PT-33*, *PT-34*, *PT-35*, *PT-41*)—all lost December 6, 1941 – March 1942.
- USS *Bittern* (AM-36) scuttled December 10, 1941
- USS *Edsall* (DD-219) escaped to Australia; sunk March 1, 1942
- USS *Canopus* (AS-9) scuttled April 10, 1942 {548 crew served with 4th Marine Regiment-212 KIA/MIA}
- USS *Genesee* (AT-55) scuttled May 5, 1942 but salvaged by the

Japanese; sunk on November 5, 1944

- USS *Finch* (AM-9) ran out of fuel and abandoned March, sunk by Japanese on April 9, 1942; salvaged as IJN *Patrol Boat 103*, sunk in 1945.
- USS *Langley* (AV-3) escaped to Dutch East Indies and Australia; lost May 8, 1942.
- USS *New York* (ACR-2) scuttled December 1941
- USC&GSS *Research* beached January 30, 1942

- USS *Peary* (DD-226) escaped to Australia; sunk February 19, 1942
- USS *Perch* (SS-176) escaped to Australia; scuttled March 3, 1942 {6 out of 54 crew did not survive the war}
- USS *Pickerel* (SS-177) escaped to Australia; lost with all hands April 3, 1943
- USS *Pigeon* (ASR-6) sunk May 4, 1942.
- USS *Pillsbury* (DD-227) escaped to Dutch East Indies; sunk March 2, 1942

- USS *Pope* (DD-225) escaped to Dutch East Indies; sunk March 1, 1942
- USS *Quail* (AM-15) scuttled following damage by air and surface attack May 5, 1942
- USS *S-36* (SS-141) scuttled following grounding January 21, 1942
- USS *S-39* (SS-144) run aground and abandoned August 13, 1942
- USS *Sealion* (SS-195) scuttled December 25, 1941 after damage December 10, 1941; 5 crewmen lost in war[88]

- USS *Stewart* (DD-224) escaped to Java and scuttled March 2, 1942; salvaged as IJN *Patrol Boat 102*, sunk in 1946
- In addition 2 district patrol craft *YP-16* and *YP-17* and about 70 miscellaneous district craft were lost in the Philippines in 1942. (See listing in List of United States Navy losses in World War II)
- China Yangtze Patrol-five of six vessels lost:
  - USS *Asheville* (PG-21) lost March 3, 1942; 161 crew lost

- USS *Luzon* (PG-47) scuttled May 6, 1942 but salvaged by the Japanese; sunk in the Philippines by USS *Narwhal* (SS-167) on March 3, 1944;
- USS *Mindanao* (PR-8) lost May 2, 1942;
- USS *Oahu* (PR-6) sunk May 5, 1942;
- USS *Wake* (PR-3) captured December 8, 1941

United States Marine Corps

- 4th Marine Regiment (Commander Colonel Samuel L. Howard) stationed at Corregidor; consisted of 142 different organizations:
    - USMC: 72 officers; 1,368 enlisted
    - USN: 37 officers; 848 enlisted
    - USAAC/PA: 111 officers; 1,455 enlisted

4th Marines Casualties were 315 killed/15 MIA/357 WIA in the Philippine Campaign. [3] (http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/I/USMC-I-IV-3.html) 105 Marines were captured on Bataan and 1,283 captured on

Corregidor of whom 490 didn't survive.[4] (http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/V/USMC-V-A.html#Philippines)

Miscellaneous

Harbor Defenses, April 15, 1942 (Maj. Gen. George F. Moore):

- US Army: 5,012
- US Navy: 2,158
- USMC: 1,617
- Philippine Scouts: 1,298
- Philippine Army: 1,818
- Philippine Navy: 400

- US Civilians: 343
- Civilians (other): 2,082
- Army Nurse Corps, Navy Nurse Corps: 78 ("Angels of Bataan")

See also

- Day of Valor

Notes

1. *Reports of General MacArthur (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/MacArthur%20Reports/MacArthur%20V1/Images/p_002.jpg) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120930001154/http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/MacArthur%20Reports/MacArthur%20V1/Images/p_002.jpg)*

September 30, 2012, at the Wayback Machine *Order of Battle plate. The total includes all elements of divisions assigned to the 14th Army at some point in the campaign, and replacements. The maximum strength of Japanese ground forces was approx. 100,000. The total does not include 12000+ Army air force personnel, whose totals were drastically reduced after January 1, 1942.*

2. *The Fall of the Philippines (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_2.htm#p25) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120217093142/http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_2.htm#p25) February 17, 2012, at the Wayback Machine p. 18. The Philippine Army totalled 120,000 and the Army of the United States 31,000.*
3. *The Fall of the Philippines (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_3.htm#p32) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20191216002431/https://history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_3.htm#p32) December 16, 2019, at the Wayback Machine, p. 33.*

4. *The Fall of the Philippines (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_3.htm#p32) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20191216002431/https://history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_3.htm#p32) December 16, 2019, at the Wayback Machine, p. 42. Total includes 175 fighters and 74 bombers.*
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7. *Life Magazine gives a total of 36,583 US/Filipino troops captured 9 April 1942 " "Missing in Action": With 66 Boys Lost on Bataan, the People of Harrodsburg, Ky. Pay Their Price for Freedom" (https://books.google.com/books?id=400EAAAAMBAJ) . Life. July 6, 1942. p. 15 – via Google Books.*
8. *Japanese Operations in the Southwest Pacific Area – Reports of General MacArthur Volume II (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/MacArthur%20Reports/MacArthur%20V2%20P1/ch6.htm#p103) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110523005338/http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/MacArthur%20Reports/MacArthur%20V2%20P1/ch6.htm#p103) May 23, 2011, at the Wayback Machine, p. 104.*

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10. *"War in the Pacific: The First Year", https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/npswapa/extContent/wapa/guides/first/sec2.htm . Retrieved May 4, 2016*
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13. *Nish 2002, p. 162.*

14. *Paine, Sarah (2017). The Japanese Empire: Grand Strategy from the Meiji Restoration to the Pacific War. Cambridge University Press. p. 157.*
15. *Chun, Clayton K. S. (2012). The Fall of the Philippines, 1941–42. Oxford: Osprey Publishing. ISBN 978-1-84908-609-7.*
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21. *The Fall of the Philippines (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_2.htm#p21) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120217093142/http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_2.htm#p21) February 17, 2012, at the Wayback Machine, p. 22.*
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27. *The Fall of the Philippines (http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/5-2/5-2_28.htm#p498) , p. 499. The two divisions used as reserves, the 71st and 91st, were not from Luzon but from the Visayas, and each had only two regiments.*
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44. *Edmunds, p. 84. One was on a reconnaissance mission to Formosa, the other over eastern Luzon after taking off as the others were landing. A third B-17 was in the air en route from Mindanao for repair of a wing fuel tank.*
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